COMPLAINT (FLSA; PENDANT STATE CLAIMS)

prevailing wages, interest, penalties, damages and attorneys' fees and costs arising out of the failure to pay all wages for labor discharged including but not limited to overtime and minimum wages as required by the Fair Labor Standards Act and California law. The Plaintiffs seek compensatory damages for unpaid wages in addition to liquidated damages under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) for themselves and other opt-in workers in a representative capacity under the FLSA. Under pendant State Law claims Plaintiffs bring claims for waiting time penalties under California Labor Code § 203, a liquidated damages assessment under California Labor Code § 1194.2, penalties under California Labor Code § 226 (wage stub violations), attorney's fees, costs, and pre-judgment interest pursuant to California Labor Code §1194(a) and 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

- 2. Plaintiffs', including Opt-In Consenters', claims can be summarized as follows:
- (a) Preliminary and post-liminary labor claims (Overtime FLSA): When Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, were employed by Defendants, at various times they were required to show up to the shop and began to perform compensable labor and were not paid until they showed up to a job site. This included: (1) loading tools, material and equipment; (2) picking up paperwork or having work related meetings; (3) going to various vendors to purchase or pick up tools, material or equipment; and (4) transporting themselves, tools, material or equipment to a job site in a company truck. At the end of the day, Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, were not paid for their compensable labor to return the work trucks, materials, tools and themselves to the construction shop. This leads to overtime and wage claims as Plaintiffs' actual work week was over 40 hours and they were not paid overtime wages.
- (b) Shaving or Reducing Work Hours (Overtime /FLSA): When Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, worked in Prevailing Wage or Public Works projects, they were not paid for all hours worked at the construction job site. This was done to reduce the rate of pay so that

workers would be paid at the correct prevailing wage rate for the craft of work they discharged but for a lesser number of hours. This leads to FLSA overtime exposure as Plaintiffs' actual work week of compensable labor was over 40 hours.

- (c) Misclassification and Failure to pay prevailing wages (Overtime /FLSA): Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, performed labor as plumbers on various Public Works construction projects which require the payment of Prevailing Wages by operation of contract and State Law. On those projects, Defendants failed to pay the Prevailing Wages, for the type or classification of labor Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, discharged, as determined and disseminated by the State of California's Department of Industrial Relations. This was done by either paying workers the wrong classification to take advantage of a lower pay scale or by failing to pay any recognizable prevailing wage and falsifying Certified Pay records. This leads to FLSA overtime exposure as Plaintiffs' actual work week of compensable labor was over 40 hours.
- (d) Paying Salary to Not Pay Overtime Wages: Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, at various times were paid a lump sum or salary amount and worked overtime hours being over 40-hours in one week (FLSA) and over 8-hours in one day (California Labor Code section 510). As a result, and by operation of law, Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, are owed time and a half their regular rate for all overtime hours.

SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 3. This Court is a proper venue, since events giving rise to this lawsuit have occurred in this district.
- 4. Subject matter jurisdiction of this action of this Court is based upon Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§201 et. seq. and the pendant jurisdiction of this Court.

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PARTIES

- Plaintiffs JOSE FELIPE RUIZ; CARLOS AGUILAR RIVAS; MARCELINO HERNANDEZALEJANDRO AGUILAR; RAMIRO HERNANDEZ PARRA AND Opt-In Consenter Plaintiffs were and at all relevant times herein are individuals over the age of eighteen employed by Defendants, one or all, during the statute of limitations in this action.
- Opt-in Consenters are workers who are making similar claims and who have filed Opt-In Consent Forms to join as Plaintiffs in this action pursuant to the special procedures for representative actions under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§201 et. seq. Said Opt-In Forms shall be filed with the Court and Plaintiffs reserve the right to file a Motion to Send said workers Notice of their right to Opt-in to this action. Attached to this Complaint as Exhibit A are the Opt-in forms of named Plaintiffs. Opt-In Consent Forms for other named individuals, who are asserting claims under the FLSA shall be filed with the Court when received by Plaintiffs' counsel.
- Plaintiffs are informed and believe and therefore allege, that at all times mentioned herein Defendant ARMANDO VARGAS is engaged in the business of plumbing construction, maintenance and repair in Northern California with particularity in Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties. VARGAS runs and operates a dba sole proprietorship known as QUALITY PLUMBING.
- 8. Defendant ARMANDO VARGAS is the owner and license holder, of QUALITY PLUMBING for licensing purposes with the State of California Contractors State Licensing Board ("CSLB").
- 9. During the employment of Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, VARGAS at various times had payroll checks issued by DALRADA FINANCIAL for labor performed for

VARGAS. Based on information and belief, DALRADA FINANCIAL is a Delaware Corporation which had its corporate status forfeited.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 10. VARGAS employed Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, at all relevant times within the statute of limitations in this action various PREVAILING WAGE PROJECTS and on PRIVATE PROJECTS being construction, service or maintenance repair work does for a private party and not subject to Prevailing Wage laws and obligations.
- 11. VARGAS compensated Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, for their labor on the PREVAILING WAGE PROJECTS at a rate of pay below the prevailing wage rate of pay for the classification of their labor. This was accomplished by various schemes including but not limited to: (1) not paying preliminary and postliminary labor; (2) reducing or shaving the number of hours worked on any PREVAILING WAGE PROJECTS; and (3) paying the incorrect prevailing wage rate for the classification of work discharged.
- 12. VARGAS did not compensate Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, for their labor by making any fringe benefit contributions that could offset the prevailing wage rate of pay for the classification of their labor.
- 13. VARGAS did not compensate Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, for their labor during their entire employment by paying overtime wages when due and owing.
- 14. VARGAS did not compensate Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, for their labor by paying for all hours worked ("SHAVING OF HOURS"). Typically VARGAS had Plaintiffs and other workers work show up to the shop before the scheduled start time and had them begin performing compensable labor. At the end of a work day, when Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, were out on the field on a construction project, VARGAS stopped paying Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, for their work and did not pay them for the time it took them to

load tools or equipment, drive back to the shop or be driven back to the shop, and unload tools or equipment.

- 15. VARGAS misclassified Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, as Laborers, to pay them a lower pay scale, when they worked as Plumbers and earned a higher pay scale for the discharge of their labor on Prevailing Wage projects.
- 16. VARGAS employed Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, and paid them for their labor with checks issued by DALRADA FINANCIAL even though they performed compensable labor for VARGAS and worked earned but un-paid overtime wages while employed by VARGAS

COUNT ONE FEDERAL CLAIM

Violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act 29 U.S.C. §§ 207, 216(b), and 255(a) Failure to Pay Overtime Wages and Minimum Wages

- 17. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-16 as if fully stated herein.
- 18. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiffs' employment was subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. § 201, et seq.
- 19. VARGAS is an individual engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce as defined by 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r) & (s) and related Department of Labor regulations.
- 20. VARGAS routinely required and/or suffered or permitted Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, to work more than 40 hours per week, sometimes without paying them any wages at all for such overtime work, and routinely without paying them any overtime premium for hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week.
- 21. VARGAS routinely failed to pay Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, the prevailing wage for their labor on the PROJECTS which are Public Works Project, pursuant to California

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law, and require the payment of the Prevailing Wage which is a minimum wage of the State of California.

- 22. In failing to pay Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, overtime wages at one-andone-half times their regular rate of pay, including hours for which Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, received no compensation, and in failing to pay the minimum wage VARGAS willfully violated the FLSA.
- 23. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' failure to pay proper wages under the FLSA, Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, incurred general damages in the form of lost overtime wages and lost minimum wages in an amount to be proved at trial.
- 24. Defendants intentionally, with reckless disregard for their responsibilities under the FLSA, and without good cause, failed to pay Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, their proper wages, and thus defendants are liable to Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, for liquidated damages in an amount equal to their lost wages over a three year statute of limitations pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §§ 216(b) & 255(a) of the FLSA.
- Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, were required to retain legal assistance in order to bring this action and, as such, are entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to the FLSA.

COUNT TWO PENDENT STATE CLAIM

Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510, 1771-1810, 1194, 1194.2 & 1197 Failure to Properly Pay Minimum Wages and Overtime on Public Works and Private Construction Projects

- 26. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-25 as if fully stated herein.
- 27. At all times mentioned herein, Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, were employed in execution of PROJECTS which was and is subject to the prevailing wage laws of the State of California pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1771 & 1774, regarding work undertaken on public

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construction projects. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1771 &1774, all employees, including Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters,, hired in execution of PROJECTS, shall be paid for their work on the PROJECTS not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is performed, and not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work. Said Prevailing Wage rates are disseminated by the State of California's Department of Industrial Relations and pursuant to California laws and Regulations all contractors in the execution of a public works construction project are mandated by law to pay these minimum wages.

- 28. At all times mentioned herein, VARGAS was subject to the prevailing wage laws of the State of California pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1771, 1774 and 1815, regarding work undertaken on public works construction projects. Pursuant to Labor Code §§1771, 1774 and 1815, VARGAS had a duty to pay their employees on such projects, including Plaintiffs who were employed in the execution of the contract of the PROJECTS, not less than one and one-half times their basic prevailing rate of pay for holiday and overtime work, as specified in annual and semi-annual bulletins published by the California Department of Industrial Relations.
- 29. At all times mentioned herein, VARGAS was subject to the overtime wage laws of the State of California pursuant to Labor Code §510, regarding work undertaken on private construction projects. Pursuant to Labor Code §510, VARGAS had a duty to pay their employees, including Plaintiffs, who worked on such private constructions projects not less than the one and one-half times their contractually agreed upon regular rate of pay for non-public works construction projects for all hours worked in excess of 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week.
- 30. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon contend that for work performed on PROJECTS, they were paid less than the required minimum prevailing rate for non-holiday and non-overtime hours and less than the required minimum prevailing rate for holiday and

overtime work as required by Labor Code §§1771, 1774 and 1815; and for non-public works construction projects they were paid less than one and one-half times their regular rate of pay, or not at all, for the hours worked in excess of 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week as required by California Labor Code § 510.

- 31. Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, therefore contend that for their work performed on PROJECTS, VARGAS violated Labor Code §§ 1771, 1774 and 1815, specifically by failing and refusing to comply with the statutory duty to pay Plaintiffs' or to ensure that Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, be paid, prevailing wages and prevailing wage for holiday and overtime work as required by the contracts and by statute. Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, also contend that for non-public works construction projects, VARGAS violated Labor Code §510, specifically by failing and refusing to comply with the statutory duty to pay Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week as required by statute.
- 32. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1194, for their work on PROJECTS, Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, seek as earned but were not paid minimum prevailing wages and required minimum prevailing wage for holiday and overtime work; and for their work on non-pubic works construction projects, Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, seek as earned but unpaid overtime compensation for hours worked in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week. Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, are entitled to and therefore request an award of prejudgment interest on the unpaid wages set forth herein. Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, also seek an assessment under Labor Code § 1194.2.
- 33. Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, have incurred, and will continue to incur, attorneys' fees in the prosecution of this action and therefore demand such reasonable attorneys' fees and costs as set by the court pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194.

COUNT THREE PENDENT STATE CLAIM BREACH OF CONTRACT -THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY

- 34. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-33 as if fully stated herein.
- 35. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that when they worked on various PROJECTS, there was a written CONTRACT in place, wherein workers on the PROJECTS were to be paid the applicable Prevailing Rate.
- 36. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that the CONTRACTS required VARGAS to comply with all applicable legal requirements for work undertaken on public works projects and ensure its subcontractors to comply with all such laws, including payment of prevailing wages pursuant to Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1770 et seq.
- 37. Except as excused by the wrongful conduct of Defendants, Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, have performed all conditions required to be performed by Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, under the CONTRACTS.
- 38. The CONTRACTS are valid, enforceable, and was entered into with mutuality of contract, by an offer and acceptance, and for consideration.
- 39. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that VARGAS breached the CONTRACTS by failing to pay prevailing wages as required by the CONTRACTS, and as required by California law, and by failing to submit truthful and accurate Certified Payroll Records to the public bodies awarding the CONTRACTS. Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, were damaged by the failure of VARGAS to pay prevailing wages.
- 40. Plaintiffs have standing as intended third-party beneficiaries of the CONTRACTS to assert said claims.
- 41. As a result of VARGAS' breach of the CONTRACTS, as more fully set forth herein, Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, were damaged in an amount to be proved at trial.

- 42. Plaintiffs seek as contractual damages earned but unpaid wages being the difference between the amount paid and the prevailing wage rate as determined by the Director of Industrial Relations.
- 43. Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, are entitled to and therefore request an award of pre-judgment interest on the unpaid wages set forth herein.
- 44. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that the CONTRACTS at issue provided that should a dispute arise in connection with the CONTRACTS that attorneys fees would be awarded to the prevailing party. Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, have incurred, and will continue to incur attorney fees in the prosecution of this action and therefore demand such reasonable attorneys' fees as set by the court.

COUNT FOUR PENDENT STATE CLAIM

California Labor Code § 226 & 1174 Wage Stubs and Record Keeping

- 45. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-44 as if fully stated herein.
- 46. At all times relevant hereto, VARGAS was subject to the provisions of IWC Wage Order 16-2001, and Labor Code §§ 226 and 1174, which require an employer to keep written daily records of each of its employee's hours of work and meal breaks and to maintain such records for at least three years; and to provide each employee with written periodic wage payment setting forth, among other things, the dates of labor for which payment of wages is made, the total hours of work for the pay period, the gross and net wages paid, all deductions from those wages, and the name and address of the employer.
- 47. VARGAS knowingly and intentionally failed to provide Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, with accurate, itemized wage statements in compliance with Labor Code §226.

Such failures in VARGAS' itemized wage statements included, among other things, not accurately showing the number of all hours worked, including overtime hours, in each pay period and/or incorrectly reporting gross wages earned.

- 48. As a direct result of VARGAS' failure, Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, were injured and entitled to recover an amount to be proved at trial for actual damages, including that measured by the unpaid wages, of not less than \$100.00 for each violation up to \$4,000.00.
- 49. Plaintiff has incurred, and will continue to incur attorney fees in the prosecution of this action.

COUNT FIVE PENDENT STATE CLAIM

California Labor Code Section 203
Waiting Time Penalties

- 50. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-49 as if fully stated herein.
- 51. At the time Plaintiffs' employment with Defendants was terminated, VARGAS owed Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, certain unpaid overtime wages as previously alleged, and such wages owed each Plaintiff were ascertainable at the time of termination.
- 52. Failure to pay wages owed at an employee's termination as required by Labor Code §201 subjects the employer the payment of a penalty equaling up to 30 days wages, as provided for in Labor Code § 203.
- 53. As of this date, VARGAS has failed and refused, and continue to fail and refuse, to pay the amount due, thus making each such defendants liable to Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, for penalties equal to thirty (30) days wages.

COUNT SIX PENDENT STATE CLAIM

Violation of California Business & Professions Code §17200 Restitution for Unfair Business Practices

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- 54. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-53 as if fully stated herein.
- 55. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiffs' employment with VARGAS was subject to FLSA, California Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders promulgated by the California Industrial Welfare Commission, which required all employees to be paid certain minimum prevailing wages, overtime for work performed in excess of 40 hours per week or 8 hours per day unless specifically exempted by the law, and also required Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, to be paid premium pay for missed rest periods.
- 56. At all times relevant herein, the employer of Plaintiffs, VARGAS was subject to the California Unfair Trade Practices Act (California Business and Professions Code § §17000 et seq.), but failed to pay the Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, certain minimum prevailing wages, overtime pay as required by applicable state and federal laws and failed to pay premium pay for missed meal/rest periods, to all of which Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, were legally entitled, with VARGAS keeping to himself the amount which should have been paid to Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters.
- 57. In doing so, VARGAS violated California Unfair Trade Practices Act, Business and Professions Code §17200, et seq. by committing acts prohibited by applicable California Labor Code provisions, IWC Wage Orders, and the FLSA, and thus giving them a competitive advantage over other employers and businesses with whom VARGAS was in competition and who were in compliance with the law.
- 58. As a direct and proximate result of VARGAS' violations and failure to pay the required minimum prevailing wages and overtime pay, the Plaintiffs' rights under the law were violated and the Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, incurred general damages in the form of unpaid wages in amount to be proved at trial.

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59. VARGAS had been aware of the existence and requirements of the Unfair Trade
Practices Act and the requirements of state and federal wage and hour laws, but willfully,
knowingly, and intentionally failed to pay Plaintiffs, including Opt-In Consenters, minimum
prevailing wages and overtime pay due.

- 60. Plaintiffs, having been illegally deprived of the minimum prevailing wages and overtime pay to which they were legally entitled, herein seek restitution of such unpaid wages pursuant to the Business and Professions Code §17203.
- 61. Plaintiffs bring this count on their own behalf only, and as a claim for restitution, over a four year statute of limitations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for the following relief:

- 1. For compensatory damages per for all wages earned but not paid, all overtime wages earned and not paid and the failure to pay Prevailing Wages and applicable fringe benefits which are an item of prevailing wages in the amount to be proved at trial;
 - 2. For liquidated damages per the FLSA equal to unpaid overtime and minimum wages;
 - 3. For unpaid premium pay for rest periods which were not authorized or permitted;
- 4. For restitution of unpaid minimum prevailing wage, overtime pay and meal/rest period premium pay;
- 5. For pre-judgment interest of 10% on the unpaid overtime compensation and unpaid minimum wage under California Labor Code §§ 1194(a);
 - 6. For "waiting-time" penalties under California Labor Code §203.
- 7. For "liquidated damages" under California Labor Code §1194.2 for the failure to pay minimum wages;
- 8. For reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to California Labor Code §1194(a) and 29 U.S.C. §216(b) of the FLSA;

Document 1

Case 5:08-cv-01804-PVT

COMPLAINT (FLSA; PENDANT STATE CLAIMS)

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EXHIBIT A

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JS 44 - No. CALIF .(Rev. 4/97)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings of their papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE TWO) I.(a) PLAINTIFFS

ARMANDO VARGAS **PVF**-filing Jose Felipe Ruiz; Carlos Aguilar Rivas; Marcelino Hernandez Alejandro Aguilar; Ramiro Hernandez Parra (b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED DEFENDANT (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE Monterey TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED. Monterey (C) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER) ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN) TOMAS E. MARGAIN, Bar No. 193555 1550 Bryant Street, Suite 725 San Francisco, CA 94103 Telephone: 415-861-9600 II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (PLACE AN" "IN ONE BOX ONLY) III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (PLACE AN" " "IN ONE BOX FOR ☐ 1 U.S. Government 3 Federal Question (For diversity cases only) Plaintiff AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT) (U.S. Government Not a Party) 2 U.S. Government PTF DEF PTF DEF Citizen of This State Defendant 1 4 Diversity Incorporated or Principal Place (Indicate Citizenship of of Business In This State Citizen of Another State □2 □2 Incorporated and Principal Place Parties in Item III) □ 5 □ 5 of Business In Another State Citizen or Subject of a □3 □3 Foreign Nation □6 □6 Foreign Country IV. ORIGIN (PLACE AN " " IN ONE BOX ONLY) ZI1 Original □ 2 Removed from ☐ 3 Remanded from 4 Reinstated or Proceeding ☐5 Transfered from State Court ☐6 Multidistrict Appellate Court 7 Appeal to Reopened Another district Litigation District Judge from (specify) Magistrate Judgment V. NATURE OF SUIT (PLACE AN " " IN ONE BOX ONLY) CONTRACT **TORTS** FORFEITURE/PENALTY BANKRUPTCY OTHER STATUTES 110 insurance PERSONAL INJURY PERSONAL INJURY 120 Marine G10 Agriculture 310 Airplane 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 400 State Reapportionment 362 Personal Injury 620 Other Food & Drug 130 Miller Act 423 Withdrawa 315 Airplane Product Med Maipractice 410 Antitrust 625 Drug Related Seizure of 140 Negotiable Instrument 28 USC 157 Liability 365 Personal Injury 430 Banks and Banking Property 21 USC 881 150 Recovery of Overpayment ☐ 320 Assault Libel & Product Liability 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. G30 Liquor Laws & Enforcement of Judgment PROPERTY RIGHTS Slander ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal 480 Deportation 540 RR & Truck 330 Federal Employers 151 Medicare Act Injury Product Liability 470 Racketeer Influenced and 🗖 650 Airline Regs 820 Copyrights 152 Recovery of Defaulted Liability Corrupt Organizations 340 Marine PERSONAL PROPERTY Coupational Coupational 30 Patent Student Loans (Excl Veterans) 810 Selective Service MV/Health 340 Trademark 153 Recovery of Overpayment 345 Marine Product 370 Other Fraud ■ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Liability 371 Truth in Lending of Veteran's Benefits LABOR Exchange SOCIAL SECURITY 160 Stockholders Suits 350 Motor Vehicle 380 Other Personal 875 Customer Challenge 190 Other Contract 356 Motor Vehicle Property Damage 710 Fair Callion Standards Act 12 USC 3410 581 HIA (1395ff) 385 Property Damage Product Liabiltiv 195 Contract Product Liability B91 Agricultural Acts Labor/Mgmt Relations 360 Other Personal Injury 862 Black Lung (923) Product Liability 892 Economic Stabilization 730 Labor/Mgmt Reporting & ■ 883 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) Act Disclosure Act B84 SSID Title XVI 893 Environmental Matters 740 Railway Labor Act **865** RSI (405(g)) **REAL PROPERTY** 790 Other Labor Litigation 894 Energy Allocation Act **CIVIL RIGHTS** PRISONER PETITIONS **396** Freedom of Information 791 Empl.Ret. Inc. Security **FEDERAL TAX SUITS** 210 Land Condemnation 441 Voting 510 Motion to Vacate Sentence Act 220 Foreclosure 870 Taxes (US Plaintiff or 442 Employment 900 Appeal of Fee **Habeas Corpus:** 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment Defendant Determination Under 443 Housing 530 General **71** 1RS - Third Party 240 Torts to Land Equal Access to Justice 444 Welfare 535 Death Penalty 26 USC 7609 245 Tort Product Liability 440 Other Civil Rights 960 Constitutionality of State 540 Mandamus & Other Statutes 290 All Other Real Property 550 Civil Rights 890 Other Statutory Actions 566 Prison Condition VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE US CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE, DO NOT CITE

JURISDICTIONAL STATUTES UNLESS DIVERSITY) 29 U.S.C. 201, et seq.

	Wage & Hour	overtime violation	_
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	□CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23		□CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY PLEASE REFER TO CIVIL L.R. 3-12 CONCERNING REQUIREMENT TO FILE "NOTICE OF RELATED CASE)			
137 - D. 11 - 1 - 1 - 1			THE NOTICE OF KELATED CASE!

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (CIVIL L.R. 3-2) (PLACE A "• " IN ONE BOX ONLY) SAN FRANCISCO/OA (LAND

4/3/03 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD